Karnataka	03	12398	2.50
Kerala	02	1478	0.11
Madhya Pradesh	10	9919	12.37
Maharashtra	28	34822	18.61
Orissa	01	715	0.65
Punjab	27	5753	6.66
Rajasthan	00	00	00
Tamil Nadu	08	4620	0.85
Uttar Pradesh	16	21586	28.94
W. Bengal	26	70281	64.37
North Eastern Region	01	315	0.36
TOTAL	138	191516	161.94

NOTES: This excludes defaults in the case of establishments which are not CPSUs and where the amount of default is less than Rupees one lakh.

Demands for increase in Salary STC. from DUJ

83. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of demands received from Delhi Union of Journalists (DUJ) for increase in salary and other perks;

(b) whether those demands have since been examined by the Wage Board for Journalists and a report submitted thereon, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the report has not been received as yet by when it is likely to be received and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) Delhi Union of Journalists have made submissions to the Wage Boards in their memorandum dated 24.8.98 regarding revised scales of wages and allowances besides other demands relating to promotion, medical scheme, retirement age and pension etc. At present in the Wage Boards for Journalists and Non-Journalist newspaper and news-agency employees, the work of oral hearings is going on.

(c) No time frame was fixed for the submission of the report of Wage Boards at the time of constitution. However, the Chairman, Wage Boards has been requested to submit the report by December, 1998.

Early Disbursement of PF dues

84. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL VAHADANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees retiring from private companies in Delhi are made to run from one office to another to get their provident fund dues and family pension;

(b) what is the procedure required to be followed in this regard;

(c) whether this plethora of forms, results in harassment of the employees by the P.F. authorities; and

(d) the steps being taken to simplify the procedure including fixation of accountability and action against P.F. officials responsible for the delay in disbursement of P.F. dues?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) There are three schemes namely the EPF scheme, the EDLI scheme and the Employees Pension Scheme framed under the Employees Provident Funds and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952. The beneficiaries claiming benefits under these schemes are required to submit their claims in the prescribed form to the commissioner through the employer of the member. The commissioner is required to settle the claims, which are complete in all respects, within 30 days from the date of receipt of claim in the office. The claim forms are self-contained and easily intelligible. However, in order to help members in filling the forms facilitation centres have been opened in all the offices of the EPFO. A massive computerisation programme has been launched for providing prompt and speedy service to the subscribers. The Public Grievance and vigilance machineries have also been activated to monitor settlement of P.F. claims.

Consolidation of PF accounts

85. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL VAHADANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the responsibility of the Provident Fund authorities to ensure that the

different PF accounts of an employee are consolidated at the time of retirement in case of an employee serving in different units of the same company all located in Delhi;

(b) what action is proposed against the responsible PF officials in case of their failure to consolidate such accounts of an employee;

(c) whether the PF office can be taken to consumer forum in case of such negligence; and

(d) if not, what redressal machinery exists in case of harassment of an employee in getting his PF dues?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) Under the EPF Scheme, 1952 each establishment coverable under the Scheme is required to be allotted in individual Provident Fund Code by the Employees Provident Fund authorities. After allotment of Provident Fund Code individual Provident Fund Accounts are earmarked for members by the employer. Therefore, the question of there being different provident fund accounts of an employee in different units of the same company at the same station should not normally arise. However, provident fund transfer applications/claims are scrutinised and consolidated by the Employees Provident Fund Department. In the case of any negligence in duty the employees are liable for disciplinary action.

(c) The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, New Delhi has upheld that the services rendered by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) come under the purview of the Consumer Protection Act. However, operation of this order has been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the appeal is still pending.

(d) A Grievance Redressal Machinery has been set up in all the Regional/Sub-Regional Offices of the EPFO. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner Incharge of the regions and Officer-in-Charge of Sub-Regional/Sub-Account offices are available in person without any appointment to the members of the Fund for redressal of their grievances on all working days. In addition, Public Grievances are also heard and redressed through Lok Adalats being conducted in the Regional and Sub-Regional PFOffici.

खतरनाक उद्योगों मे नियोजित महिला श्रमिक

86. **श्री नरेश यादव** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में अद्यतन स्थिति के अनुसार महिला श्रमिकों की राज्यवार कुल संख्या कितनी हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितनी महिला श्रमिक खतरनाक उद्योगों में कार्यरत हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी हैं कि खतरनाक उद्योगों में कार्यरत होने के परिणामस्वरूप इन महिला श्रमिकों की प्रजनन क्षमता धीरे-धीरे कम हो रही हैं; और

(घ) खतरनाक उद्योगों में महिला श्रमिकों के नियोजन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/प्रस्तावित हैं?

श्रम मंत्री (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिवा) : (क) और (ख) 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश में कुल महिला श्रम बाल, महिला श्रमिकों सहित 8,97,67,563 हैं। इन कामगारों की राज्यवार संख्या विवरण में दी गई हैं। (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) और (घ) विभिन्न कानूनों में विशेष संरक्षात्मक उपबंध हैं जो जोखिमकारी उद्योगों/क्षेत्रों में महिला कामगारों की कामकाजी परिस्थितियों को प्रतिषिद्व/विनियमित करते हैं। इनमें कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाये गये मॉडल निमय शामिल हैं जो जोखिमकारी बनाये गये मॉडल नियम शामिल हैं जो जोखिमकारी प्रक्रियाओं/संचालनों में महिला कर्मकारों के नियोजन को प्रतिषिद्व करते हैं और खान अधिनियम, 1952 जो भूमि के नीचे महिला कामगारों का नियोजन प्रतिषिद्व करता हैं, शामिल हैं। यह निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई विशेष अध्ययन नहीं करवाया गया हैं कि क्या जोखिमकारी उद्योगों में नियोजित किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप महिला कर्मकारों की प्रजनन शक्ति में कमी आ रही हैं।

विवरण

महिला कामगारों की राज्य-वार संख्या (1991 की जनगणना)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	कर्मकारों की संख्या
	भारत	89,767,563
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	11,252,643
2.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	149,789
3.	असम	2,324,535
4.	बिहार	6,116,974

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